### Amnoements, etc., This Evening.

K ADEMY OF MUSIC. -Italian Opera: "Don Giovanni."

Sooth's Theater.—At 1:30, Italian Opera; "Lucia Di-lammermoor." Tamberik and Di Murska. At 8; "Fanchon." Maggie Mitchell.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATER - Fritz, Our Cousin Ger-man, Emmet. KARD OPERA HOUSE .- " Under the Gaslight."

NEW LYCEUM THEATER.-At 1:30 and at 8: "Notre Dame." T. C. King. NIBLO'S GALDEN.-" The Black Crook." DENNIPIC THEATER.—At 2 and at 3; "Mons. Choudeuri., Mrs. James A. Outes.

FORT PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties. CATON SQUARE, THEATER.—As 1:30: "Sullivan, the Ac-tor." Salvini. At 8: "The Geneva Cross." B ALLACE'S THEATER.—"Our American Cousin." Soth-

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-Day and Night. Annual Fair FURRERO'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS. - At 2 and at 8:

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR. - At Twonty-seventh-st. ROMESON HALL .- At 3 and at 8: Varieties. The Royal

STEINWAY HALL-Lecture. Edward Jenkins.

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HELP WANTED FEMALES—Eleventh Page—th column.

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### Business Nonces.

Jas. Everdell, 302 Broadway, Wedding Invita-GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES BY THE MONTH CALAMITIES will come upon us in spite of all

profession, but it is gratifying to lears that HELNBOLD'S CELEBRATED Property can still be obtained at all the drug stores, and that it can be relevel on to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Look out for counterfolia! The comine hears the private proprietary stamp of 51 T. Helmbold, JOHN P. HENRY, New-York, Sole Agent. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873. Price 20

FARMERS AND HORTICULTURISTS should read earefully Dr. Le Conte's Scientine Paper on Insects which finjure cro It is fully reported in TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 10. Price 10 couts by ma "Address Tim TRIBUNE, New-York.

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THE TEIBUNE IN EUROPE.—An office for TRIBUNE Ad-The remains and subscriptions is now open in London, No. 84 Flicet-si. E. C. All English and Continental advertisements must ded for insertion in The New York Figures should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Fleet-st., E. C., London.

Thering the construction of the front of the new Tribune building. The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Sprice-st. The Tribune Counting Ebom is on the first floor, and isentered at the second door stonen Spruce-st, from the old site.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

President MacMahon has replied to members of the Assembly that he may resign under certain contingencies, and promises to cooperate with the Conserva tive majority. - The Deputies of the Left intend to meet daily during the crisis. - The Spanish insurgents' squadron is still off Valencia, and has captured merchantmen. ---- The Cubans attacked the town of Enive, but were repulsed by the Spanish troops. = Marshals Canrobert and Lebouf and Gan, Ladmirault gave damaging evidence against the accused in the Parsine court-martial. —— Prince Bismarck, it is said, has suggested at Vienna that Germany, Austria, and Italy act in accord regarding the Papal election.

The stormed caused high water and destruction of property in New-Hampshire, New-York, and Pennsylvanua, and damaged shipping on Lakes Erie and Ontario. \_\_\_\_ The Memphis mortdary reports show about one death per hour from yellow fever. == The Na-tional Board of Trade began its sixth annual Convention at Chicago. Secretary Richardson denies rumors that the Government will issue more of the greenback

The Hop. George S. Boutwell lectured on "The Finances of the Country." \_\_\_\_ A receiver of the National lafe Insurance Company of this city was appointed. - Stocks declined in Wall-st. owing mainly to rumors in regard to the Government's legal tender reserves. ---- Several witnesses in the Stokes case testified that Fisk had threatened to kill him. - The Committee of Seventy dishanded, notwithstanding Mayor Havemeyer's remonstrance. === A mulatto caller killed an English seaman in a saloon. - The damage caused by the recent storm in this city was alight ...... Gold, 1081, 1081, 1081. Thermometer, 51°,

The relations of the English press to the Covernment and to society form the subject of our London letter to-day. There are few subjects more generally misunderstood. Our

English journalism which are at once its strength and sources of its weakness.

The new Stokes trial seems to be a succession of surprises. Yesterday the defense introduced new and striking evidence designed to show that Fisk had frequently used threatening language concerning Stokes, and had armed bimself by way of preparation for an encoun-

We print this morning a complete report of Mr. Boutwell's address on Finance and the Panic. We think he is right in condemning the "free-banking" scheme of the Inflationists, as well as the President's lately formed intention to issue greenbacks beyond the legal limit. The rest of the lecture will meet with little approbation from those who believe that there is such a science as political economy.

The letter of Professor Burt G. Wilder which we print this morning arraigns Secret Societies with remarkable energy and directness. The subject is one of importance at all times, and the recent lamentable accident at Ithaca has given it an especial interest at this moment. The matter will be debated largely upon both sides, and we are glad to open the discussion with so compact and carnest an argument as that of Prot. Wilder.

GOFERNMENT SUBSIDIES AGAIN. We learn from Washington that the scheme of the Northern Pacific Railroad for getting additional aid from the Government has by no means been abandoned. An assault is to be made upon Congress this Winter, and by the help of a strong lobby and an organized system of log-rolling the company hopes to exchange a portion of its land grant for a national guarantee on its bonds. The sum thus required is said to be no less than \$60,000,-000, which ought to be nearly enough, according to the estimates of the company, to finish the road. The cost was placed by the engineer in chief at \$85,000,000. Thus far the company has built about 500 miles of road, or one quarter of the whole line, and spent \$15,800,000. With a guarantee from Congress for \$60,000,000 of bonds, and the proceeds of the remaining land, it ought to be easy to do the rest of the work. Then the stockholders would find themselves in possession of a firstclass railway, 2,000 miles long, for which they would have paid nothing, the assessments on the stock up to this time having been inconsiderable. Nobody supposes that the bonds would be paid at maturity if the land grant, which was to form the basis of a fund for their redemption, should be wholly or in great part [surrendered to the Government; and it has been pretty clearly shown by the reports of the German capitalists, of which we printed one a fortnight ago and give the other this morning, that for some years to come there would be no reasonable prospect of the road's earning enough to pay the interest. The meaning of the guarantee would therefore be just this: the Government would buy back its land for \$60,000,000, and pay interest on that sum, at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent in gold until the purchase money became due. Why the Government should be expected to shoulder this enormous load for the benefit of a private corporation which has put very little into the enterprise except its labor with the lobby, it would puzzle the shrewdest advocate to say. In reality the scheme is nothing else than a plan for inducing the Government to assume

And then we shall have another long list of guarantee bills. The Southern Pacific road will want the name of Uncle Sam across its bonds to the amount of sixty millions. The Southern State debts will foot up some three hundred millions more. The Postal Telegraph bill will call for ten millions. Nearly two hundred millions will be wanted for the construction, purchase, and enlargement of various canals, and perhaps a hundred millions for different Southern claims. This makes the astounding total of over seven hundred millions. It is no fiction. The schemes which stand for all these vast sums are already organized, and their promoters are pretty certain to assail the national treasury during the next session if they are not warned off in good season. We can imagine what force the representatives of so much money may bring to bear if they only act together. We may as well open our eyes to the danger. There is not one of them but could count upon considerable favor in the House, and with the handsome percentage which the combined friends of the nine or ten great bills could afford to invest in the lobby the chances of all of them passing are by no means desperate. We trust that the first to show itself at Washington may be promptly knocked on the head.

the liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co.

A SEKIOUS AFFAIR AT PANAMA.

Heretofore protection and control of the interoceanic transit at the Isthmus of Panama has been a question in abeyance. Now, however, the civil troubles in the State of Panama bring the whole matter prominently forward; and Admiral Almy of the United States Navy has taken the responsibility of protecting and controlling the highway from ocean to ocean, in behalf of the Government of the United States. Has he any right to do this? The duty of our Government to exercise

armed protection over the transit springs from treaty obligations contracted with the Republic of New-Granada as long ago as 1846. By Articles IV., V., and VI. of the Treaty of that year, certain concessions were made by New-Granada to the United States in the matter of tonnage dues, reciprocity of trade, and amelioration of customs dues. By another provision, New-Granada guaranteed to the citizens of the United States absolute freedom from all tolls and restrictions on transit across the Isthmus, except such as might be levied upon citizens of New-Granada. On their part, the United States, in return for such advantages, "and for the favors they acquired by the IVth, Vth, and VIth Articles of said "Treaty," guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while said Treaty exists; aud, in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereigniv and property which New-Granada has and possesses over said territory." It always has been inferred that this provision of the Treaty of 1846 gave the United States the right and duty to protect the Isthmus transit when New-Granada, from any cause, should

This Treaty was made binding for twenty years from date; but it was terminable at any time thereafter by either party, on giving twelve months' notice. No such notice has ever been given; and the agreement is still correspondent clearly indicates those traits of | considered binding. In 1857 New-Granada, by | the employment of additional counsel in the

fail to exercise such protection.

formal convention, recognized its liability for damages caused to citizens of the United States by a riot arising out of the failure of the local government to keep the peace along the route. In 1861 New-Granada, after several reunions and dissolutions, entered into a confederation known as the United States of Colombia; of that confederation it now forms a part; and Panama is simply a subdivision (or presidency) of one of the United States of Co-Iombia. But this confederation has recognized as in full effect the treaties made between the United States and the formerly independent State of New-Granada. The commission to adjudicate the damages by the Panama riot, agreed upon by the Treaty of 1857 (before referred to) failed before the Colombian Confederation was formed; and in 1834 a new commission was agreed to by the United States of Colombia, that Republic formali, declaring that it was "representing the late "Republic of New-Granada." This chain of circumstances seems to bring down intact the obligation of the United States to protect the interoceanic transit. If any such duty existed in 1846, when New-Granada was an independent State, it exists now; and the Colombian Government stands in the place of that of the late Republic of New-Granada.

Gen. Neira is (or was at tast accounts) President of Panama. Gen. Correoso wants to be President, and, with that happy disregard of legal formalities which distinguishes the Central American politician, he is fighting for the place. There is absolutely no national authority at Panama; and the handful of Colombian troops kept there to protect the transit have joined the Neira party. These took possession of the railroad, stopped the trains, and generally played havoc with commerce and travel. The railroad people, seeing that they were left defenseless, and that valuable property was exposed to banditti, appealed to Admiral Almy. Meantime, the Neira party, becoming alarmed by the growing strength of Correoso, requested the Admiral to send one hundred men for the protection of the City of Panama. This he declined to do, but the men were landed and stationed along the line of the railroad, virtually taking it under protection. This was the situation at

last accounts. The Panama Star says that the American forces have behaved with great discretion and dignity. The neutrality and safety of the transit has been guaranteed implicitly and without disturbance. Valuable mails and freight have passed over the railroad under guard of United States forces; and in the social and political chaos into which the unhappy State of Panama is plunged, the only appearance of order is that preserved by the United States Navy. Admiral Almy is responsible only to his own Government or that of the United States of Colombia, either of which may relieve him of his charge. For the present, he seems only to have done his duty in protecting a highway of nations, in accordance with the treaty guarantees of the United Stutes.

JUDGE MCCUES METHOD.

Judge Alexander McCue of Brooklyn, unhappily for his reputation, has been mixed up lately with City Treasurer Sprague, M. T. Rodman, the late E. S. Mills, and men of like character, in various financial transactions. And though he does not appear to have shared in their illegal transactions, he has naturally lost some character-or at least thinks he has-by the association. THE TRIBUNE found it necessary, in exposing the misdeeds of the others, to criticise the public and official acts of Judge McCue; and it still thinks the Judge was less harmed by our

criticisms than by his own conduct. Judge McCue is now seeking to regain some of his lost character, and has applied to the Grand Jury for it. He appears to think that to get The Tribune or somebody connected with it indicted for an error in the publication of some minor point will disprove all with so little conception of the uses of ter authority than the Prohibitory Law itself. the truth which has been told. He tried it with the last Grand Jury, and signally failed. Now he is trying it with the present Grand Jury of Kings County, and is using all the machinery of the District-Attorney's office to carry out his design. District-Attorney Britton himself conducts the inquiry with such transparent zeal for Judge McCue that one wonders whether he acts for the people or the Judge. Yesterday he devoted his best energies to endeavoring to force one of the subordinates of this office to disclose the authorship of editorial articles in THE TRIBUNE, but the witness showed his contempt for such proceedings by refusing to answer what we look upon as impertment and unjustifiable questions. It is not the business of a Grand Jury to pry into our private concerns, or to indulge their curiosity about the writers of what we publish on our own responsibility. Neither is it their special province to lend themselves to the purposes of Judge McCue. He has made it his part to proclaim, in print and out of print, his intention to indict THE TRIBUNE. He had precisely the same witnesses and the same evidence before the last Grand Jury, and it refused to indict anybody. Even if he should find the present one more compliant, his method of vindicating himself will hardly restore him the character which was lost to him through no newspaper's exposure so much as by his own

THE CONTROLLER AND THE LORBY. Mr. John Foley has renewed his attack upon the Controller, while Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins and ex-Mayor Tiemann have both published letters in Mr. Green's defense. The point of the controversy now seems to be whether Controller Green was justified in sending a lobby agent to Albany to represent what he judged to be the interests of the city in the debates upon the new charter, and in paying him out of the public funds. Mr. Hawkins, who received a large fee for his services in influencing legislation at that time, of course believes that his employment was perfectly justifiable, and his work dirt cheap at the price; and Mr. Tiemann, who describes the opposition to the charter, in metaphorical terms, as a defense against "holders of corrupt demands against the city," which "Tweed. Sweeny, Connelly, and Hall had aided in fastening upon the community," is satisfied that the Controller was bound to employ counsel to assist him in protecting the Treasury. Our own attitude in relation to the charter

is pretty well known. We are satisfied that the instrument as originally presented by the Custom-house Ring would have opened the door to enormous frauds, and it was a great benefit to the city to defeat it. But it is not the business of the Controller to lobby at Albany even in the interests of truth and justice. It is not his proper function to tell legislators how to vote even when he teaches them to vote right. The charter authorizes

"law business of the Corporation;" but it does not include under that designation the shaping of legislation according to the particular judgment of one or another of the officers of the Corporation. It has become a common practice with political lawyers of a certain class to accept retainers for services at Albany, which are generally described, we believe, as "promoting legislation," or "ar-"guing before committees." Whether such services are strictly professional may be an open question; but they certainly do not seem to be services which ought to be paid for with the money of the City of New-York.

There are very few things' in this life so thoroughly enjoyable as guns. Quite naturally the first thing that occurs to the reflective person who has just encountered a great success, whether it be an election to the Board of Aldernich of the disappearance of his mother-in-law, is to fire a hundred guns. We fire them, or have them fired, upon all occasions. Especially do we fire them when we have carried an election. The gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the smooth running of our political machinery, and who give all their time and talents to the selection of our rulers and officials, have the weakness for guns developed to an unusual degree. Whenever they save the country, or stay the tide of corruption, or have a great reaction or tidal wave or any such political phenomenon, they go at once for a gun. Nothing in this world can convey an adequate idea of their joy but a brass cannon. To get blind drunk affords them some relief, but that is not so pervasive an expression of delight as to fire a hundred guns and scare as many horses. That sort of thing is felt more widely than a mere individual drunk, which must of necessity be limited in its scope and influence. For sincere joy there's nothing like guns. Over a political victory there's no subattinte for guns. They not only soothe and comfort the victorious party, but they infuriate the defeated, which, after all, is the great end of politics and political contests.

It is not always easy to discover what the guns are fired for, particularly if they are fired in the City Hall Park, but it is always safe to say that they indicate that something has happened which somebody feels good about, Yesterday, before they began to touch off the jubilant cannon in the Park, the gunners did the handsome thing by an inquiring community, and set up a strip of canvas bearing the explanatory legend, "The Democracy of New-"York greets Ohio on their victory over a "debauched and corrupt National Administra-"tion." There's a grammatical confusion about the statement that exposes it to the jeers of the unsympathetic, but are only too thankful for the explanation without criticising, verbal inaccuracies. The average politician subordinates grammatical accuracy to force and fullness of expression. This inscription informed the wayfaring man what the guns with all their energy and earnestness were unable to-that the explosions were the "greetings" of "the "Democracy of New-York" to Ohio, and that the occasion was the "victory" of-well, then the statement is a triffe mixed, but it is clearly somebody's victory, either that of "Ohio" or "the Democracy of New-York"-"over a debanched and corrupt National Administration."

The people who loaded and touched off the gun seemed to take a good deal of solid comfort in it. They didn't seem to hit anything with the gun; in fact, they didn't aim at anything; but they put in the powder and rammed it down, and then fired it off and occurred to them that the police captains, made lots and lots of noise-a great deal more noise than the speakers at conventions and political meetings make, and it was just as well aimed and as well understood. And yet no doubt there were people going through the Park yesterday during the performance lature. They exist by no greater and no betthe gun, and such utter lack of comprehension of the issues involved in our politics, as to say the whole thing was a nuisance. Some, no doubt, would say the National Administration is not debauched and corrupt, and more would deny there had been a victory over it. Very stupid persons would puzzle over the legend and say unkind things about debauching and corrupting the English grammar and the mother tongue; and we do not doubt there are people so utterly lost to all sense of shame as to ask if this "New-"York Democracy" which delighted by means of guns over the defeat of a "debauched and "corrupt National Administration " was the same that governed New-York City a year or two ago and elected some Judges and things. All of which would be stupid and disagreeable, but could not counteract the effect of the guns or disturb the serenity of the able and honest persons who paid for the powder and hired the gunners, and in this patriotic and satisfactory manner sent their "greetings" to "Ohio." Those gentlemen either stood around the Park and listened calmly to the guns or in some neighboring saloon imbibed gin and water to the confusion of a "debauched and corrupt National Administration." When those gentlemen gain a victory nothing serves them to wreak their enthusiasm upon expression, but guns. Let us be thankful for guns. And if the language gets hard treatment in the course of the demonstration, so much the worse for the language. We can do without language, never without guns.

THE SENTIMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY There is a statute in Massachusetts which so nearly prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors that it is called the Prohibitory Law. Of the merits, expediency, wisdom, or justice of this law it is unnecessary at present for us to say anything, except that Prohibition seems to be generally an honest effort to arrest or at least to mitigate a frightful evil. It is impulsive, emotional, vehement, and most femininely illogical in many of its methods-it is very far from right in its leading idea that crime is decreased by increasing the severity of penalties. It has, doubtless, effected a great deal of good mainly through the collateral discussion which it has incited. The idea, even if it had not been embodied in a statute, would be entitled to respectful consideration, and has already received it from thoughtful and benevolent men on both sides of the ocean. The end is not yet-the result of the controversy will probably be less positive than either the friends or enemies of the law anticipate; our present business is with certain phases of the subject which have a general social interest and an immediate connection with the science of criminal jurisprudence. Theoretically, not a mouthful of inebriating.

alcoholically stimulating liquor can be sold legally to-day in Boston. Practically, such liquor is sold without much fear, and with very little attempt at concealment-in the great hotels, in the eating-houses, in the beershops-by importers, lobbers, distillers, brew- libel ties in this verse inscribed on a certain tomb-

sale and at retail, by the puncheon, the barrel, the gallon, the quart, the pint, the glass drained over the counter. Expressmen cannot legally transport, railways cannot, without criminality, carry this merchandise into the country, and yet both expressmen and railways do it constantly. Liquors exposed for sale, or in transitu, are liable to seizure and confiscation, but all the seizures and confiscations are exceptions to the rule. ' There is a State Police especially organized to enforce this law, which has proved totally inefficient, vastly more ornamental than useful, and much more expensive than either. The true test of the practical efficiency of the law is to be found in the respect and obedience paid to it in the City of Boston, because there the police are most numerous and most thoroughly organized, and there the law is most openly andwe may say, impudently defied. Naturally the friends of the law have appealed with eloquence of speech, with the still greater eloquence of facts, to the Board of Aldermen, which is, in reality, the highest police force in the city. Upon this appeal a hearing was ordered, and the Rev. Messrs. Miner, Vibbert, and others tried the effect of both reason and rhetoric upon the Aldermanic heart. The Board was good enough to refer the whole matter, not to a special committee, as should have been done, but to the Committee on Police. Their report is one of the most curious, amusing, and, at the same time, melancholy municipal documents which it has ever been our fortune to peruse-and that is saying a great deal! In considering this matter it is necessary to

keep constantly in view, 1. The fact of

the law; 2. The duties of Aldermen and the

Police. If it is n't the duty of Aldermen to

see that all laws are obeyed, and of the Police

to take like cognizance of gross and open

ers, grocers, victuallers, druggists-at whole-

violations of law, then it is hard to see the use of Aldermen and a Police at all. The position is just this: The liquor-dealers laugh at the statute; the Police see it spit upon every day and refuse to interfere; and the Aldermen, knowing the utter and culpable n fliciency of the Police, fold their fat hands and say that as they haven't "in any instance instructed the Police not to enforce the law," they really do not see why people should bother them with petitions. They are not responsible. The police are not responsible. Nobody is responsible; so that, as regards one of the most important enactments of the General Court, the City of Boston is to-day without any Government at all. This is bad enough, but the excuse offered by the Civic Patriarchs is worse still. " If the Police," they say, "have failed to show as much energy in the execution of the Prohibitory Law as they have shown in the execution of other criminal laws, it is because that law in its present form is obnoxious to the sentiments of the community." In the name of all that is called government, what an astonishing confession is this! When ever before has it been assumed that policemen, in the discharge of their duties, are to be governed by what they conjecture to be "the sentiments of the community ?" We have yet to learn that it will be safe to allow the Gentlemen of the Locust and the Badge to inquire into the popularity of a law before they execute it. If this discrimination could under any circumstances be properly and safely permitted, the law-makers in the State should have sent down to the Chief of Police to ask his advice and consent before enacting Prohibition. They did nothing of the kind-it probably never and sergeants, and roundsmen possessed a power of vetoing laws. Why, Mayor and Aldermen and Common Councilmen and the Chief of Police and the Policemen

importance. The matter is one of Law or of No Law at all. When a politician employs imagination it must be in the service of his trade. Honest John Vane may, it appears, give Fancy wing when Fancy saves him his seat in 'Congress, and keeps him a "Christian Statesman" in the eyes of many good people; but when a member of Parliament indulges in the writing of fairy tales, Fancy proves a somewhat inconenient possession. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, the author of some most dainty and charming fictions of this sort, and also the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is much abused therefor by his political opponents. It is intimated that if he would turn his attention more to the conduct of the Government toward her colonies instead of writing the said fairy tales, it would be much better for everybody. He indignantly denies that his imaginative sailies distract his attention in the least from his political work; he asserts, indeed, that they were generally written after his very hardest day's work, and often during the long and unimportant speeches in the House of Commons. We are inclined to recommend Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's methods to professional politicians. If a certain amount of falsity inheres in every politician—as Congressmen last Winter seemed determined to prove-why should n't it be taken out in profitable literature instead of in ornamental fictions for the benefit of Legislative

themselves are all the creatures of the Legis-

Suppose that these legislating Policemen them-

selves should become "obnoxious to the sen-

'timents of the community." Suppose that

even these sagacious Aldermen should become

obnoxious." Where are we to stop, if we

adopt these sentimental ideas of executive

public duty? If the "community" is to be

allowed such indulgences, why not the indi-

viduals of whom the community is composed?

What, in short, is to save any community

from anarchy? In view of the alarming

license, the mischievous latitudinarianism to

which the Boston Board of Aldermen bave

given official sanction, the question of Probi-

bition or No Prohibition becomes of secondary

Investigations ? One of the most cheering possessions in this generally unpleasant world is the knowledge that near you is a congenial soul, -one that sympathizes with your aspirations and can fly with you into whatever realms of conjecture and imagination you may have a fancy for. And it is rarely, very rarely that mankind hath this blessing in its fullness;-therefore, we are pleased to note a charming instance of the same. It is recorded that a gentleman of Pioche, an excellent and poetical person, while recently gazing ont of window with his young wife, gently remarked: "Some of these falling stars seem to leave behind them a bright path, as if they were celestial messengers flying earthward, the dust of heaven falling from their feet, and making a track of light behind." As he spoke through the beautiful Autumn eve the stars fell brightly and silently, and the face of that fair woman, raised to his, glowed with sensibility and appreciation. Musing, she answered him with all the poetry of her nature in her tones; They always make me think of the circus man that swallowed fire."

Of all the queer uses to which tombstones have been put, the queerest is that of libeling the living. An Buglish Court the Consistory Court of Wells has just now under consideration a case in which the

. Neglected by his stone: "To the memory of Doctor, Treated cruel by his Nurse, His brother robbed his Widow, Which makes it all the worse." Not appreciating this frank and touching state ment, the "Brother" has summoned the Widow inte, court to show cause for the libel. If the case should be decided in favor of the defendant, it would make a very comfortable precedent. What Doctor, how ever deadly and dosing, would dare to help the undertaker ! What Gamp would have the courage to rnb soap in invalid eyes, and season gruel with snuff ! What Brother, however fond of his dear, departed kinsman's property, would take it at the expense of the Tombstone's truthfulness ! We are inclined to think this forlorn widow's idea a rather clever and ingentous one.

A writer on Social Chicago in The Lakeside Monthly endeavors to convince his readers that the city is not specially distinguished in any way. It is not particularly rich, not particularly brilliant. It is not so wicked as has been enviously reported in fact it has been discovered that it is not nearly so wicked as the venerable town of Boston. There are plenty of Veneerings whose rise to Aristocracy was the consequence of the rise in real estate. Of this sort is the young gentleman who moves in the First Circles, and who recently observed, in describing some fireworks, that "it was the finest display of polytechnics he had ever seen." It is likewise said that in Chicago dwells the original young lady who wanted to know " who wrote Shakespeare !" As for the way that Ambition vanlts into Chicago Society, we are told that the first proceeding necessary is to take a pew in Church. It is the opinion of this writer that it is by a moral standard rather than by education, cultivation, family, or money, that social position there is regulated; -and it is the churches that provide this good moral standard.

Americans buy pictures generously, but we are obliged to admit that comparatively few have any accurate knowledge of even the outlines of artistic methods. It may be that the constantly increasing sale of chromos, photographs, and cheap engravings is a hopeful evidence of a different state of appreciation some time in the future; better a poor suggestion of beauty than none at all. But at present art seems to be to the average republican one of these things that no fellow can find out. An amusing illustration of this is in an inquiry addressed by a bewildered person to The Missouri Republican. Ha wants to know kindly and respectfully why the Committee on Art at the St. Louis Fair happened to award the first premium for fruit in water-colors to an oil painting. It is a question respecting which gentle curiosity would seem entirely justifiable.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

The Mississippi Legislature assembled on Monday with a quorum in both houses. H. M. Street, Conservative, was elected Speaker.

The Democrats in the IIId Massachusetta District are badly off for a candidate to run for Congress against Mayor Pierce. They have selected two gentle men, both of whom decline the doubtful honor of being set up simply to be knocked down. Col. Greene of The Boston Part is the ust man to show this lack of devotion to the giorious principles of Democracy.

The Hon. Edward J. Farnum of Wellsville has been nominated as an independent or people's candidate for Senator in the XXXth District of the State. Mr. Farnum is a Liberal Republican is poli tics and was a member of the last Consti-tutional Commission. His opponent is Col. A. J Weliman, who was nominated by the Republicans to succeed the notorious James Wood. The friends of both candidates are confident of success, and honest men will find food for rejoicing in the victory of either party, stiffs thereby the Senate will gain a man who at least cannot be worse than his predocessor.

Chicago is in high indignation concerning a recent act of the State Board of Equalization. Certain towns and counties, representing about 40 per cent of the population of the State, have recklessly contracted a debt of more than \$13,500,000 in railroad aid bends, bearing an annual interest of \$1,035,253. As hey were unable to pay even the interest on this enormous debt, the Board of Education steps in and increases the general assessment of the State from \$000,000,000 to \$1,900,000,000, thus making the debt good. Thus 60 per cent of the tax-payers are called upon o help pay a debt they had nothing to do with creating Naturally they remonstrate, and their tones are loud and threatening. The Chicago Tribune thus speaks of the scheme; "The share of this plunder which is to be taken from Chicago will be, perhaps, \$500,000 be taken from Cheago will be, perhaps, socious a year, which, with the \$1,500,000 taken from other counties, will pay the whole acts, principal and interest, in about thirty years. The conspiracy between the bendholders and their confederates at Springfield is to sectire the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds by a tax on the counties owing to part thereof, and, to make the same as unobjectionable as possible, to extert the larger share of it from Cheago." New-London, Conn., is blessed with a most

uncommon Mayor. He believes that laws were made to be enforced, and during the few months he has been in power he has given the city such a government as it never had before. Such unusual vigor to their oblef officer has roused the Common Council to a consideration of the value of his services, for strange to say the city has never paid its any salary whatever. Accordingly the Council, wishing to avoid any startling extravagance, voted him a salary of \$500. This would seem moderate enough to suit any one, but New-Londoners are evidently peculiar in their views upon the value of official services, for The Telegram says that many people " were not only astonished but indiguant" at such as not only astonished but indignant" at such an act of extravagance. Their protestations have called forth a very sensible letter from Mayor Waller, wherein he says that he believes he deserves a fair salary, which \$500 is not, and adds: "I will not resign in any event, until all wholesome police and santtary regulations are fully, fairly, and impartially executed within the limits of our city. I will act as Mayor to accomplish said purpose, with salary if I can get it, without it if I cannot, and, if need be, I will pay a salary for the sake of being Mayor, until I have bysauthful performance of duty gained the favor of good citisens and the camity of oad ones."

## PERSONAL

A son of Prof. Agassiz has won the Walker rize of the Boston Society of Natural History. Prof. Tyndall has been elected to preside ver the next meeting of the British Associatio

Mr. Nelson Dingley, jr., Governor elect of Maine, is threatened with congestion of the lungs.

Marshal Manteuffel, although in his 60th ear, is the youngest officer of his rank in the German

The Pope, The Italian says, "walks daily, erect and well in the Vatican gardens, oheerfully souver-

The Rev. W. J. Parker, who was a wellknown minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, died on Thursday night at his late residence Gen. John Eaton of the Bureau of Educa-

tion in Washington has been cordially received by the Italian Minister of Instruction, who promised him every facility for visiting the schools of Italy. It was recently stated in England that Mr. Disraeli's new novel, showing the developments of

Socialism, was nearly finished. The London Times is sorry to learn that it is not even begun. The Rev. Dr. John Lord has been delivering

his course of historical lectures in San Francisco, at the people of that city have showed an unworted amount of appreciation by giving him crowded houses. The American residents of Rio de Janeiro

have presented Dr. José Pereira Rego, jr., with a life-size portrait of hunself, to indicate their gratefulness for the success which attended his professional services during the prevalence of yellow fever in 1873. Mr. William Wheelwright of Newburyport,

Mass., who died recently in London, bequeather \$100,000 for the establishment of a scientific school in his native place. His estate is valued at \$900,000. His private accounts show that he gave away \$600,000 during the last 10 years of his life. Frederick Hecker, the distinguished German

patriot, arrived in Baltimore on the steamship Berim, yesterday, and was welcomed by a committee of German citizens. In the evening ne was screased by various singing societies of the city. After realing a few days, Mr. Hecker will proceed to his home in full The sale of Henri Rochetort's property in Paris lately produced 3.545.50 francs, which will be reduced to 2.939.00 francs by the payment of some small debts, and this constitutes the sole fortune of his considerable profits from the Lanterne, Marsetlates, and Mot d'Ordre have passed away, no one knows where.

Boston must have surprised itself as well as Mr. Bradlaugh in the reception it gave him has week.
Music Hall was crowded with an unusually intelligent Music Hall was crowder, which the local newspapers say and cultivated audience, which the local newspapers say applicated in the local property of the property of once applicated in the local works with the local control of him.